

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request reexamination and reconsideration of the above-reference application under the provisions of 37 C.F.R. §1.116(a) in light of the remarks below.

The examiner continues to maintain that Khan, which discloses selection and formatting of web content for remote viewing on a wireless device, anticipates applicants' claim invention. The examiner admits that "Khan does not specifically teach applicants' claimed feature of "outputting a prose rendition of the query,"" but continues to reject the claims under 35 U.S.C. §102(e). Applicants are bewildered.

As applicants and the examiner know, to maintain a case of anticipation the cited reference must contain all of the claimed features. The examiner admits in the office action dated July 14, 2003, on page 3, lines 12-13, that Khan does not specifically teach applicants' claimed feature of "outputting a prose rendition of the query." Applicants agree with the examiner that at least this feature is neither described nor disclosed in Khan. Thus, Khan cannot be used to anticipate applicants' claims 1-30. Accordingly, the Examiner cannot properly maintain this rejection since at least the feature of outputting a prose rendition, as admitted by the examiner, is neither described nor suggested in Khan.

Khan is also deficient in other claimed elements. For example, independent claims 1, 14, 29 and 30 recite "selectively reducing the set of results to generate a subset of results," or similar language. The examiner argues that Khan discloses this quoted feature at col. 10, lines 57-59. Applicants disagree. Khan fails to disclose or suggest selectively reducing the set of results to generate a subset of results.

Khan teaches a general request-retrieval-wireless display system. A user makes a request for web content. The requested web content can include hyperlinks, images, text, tables, secure information such as account information, email, and audio and video data. See col. 10, lines 39-42. More specifically, Khan discloses:

The user-defined information is received and used to retrieve content from one or more web sites. If particular content is specified in the user-defined information, the pertinent web page is accessed and the particular content is downloaded. If content is generally requested, a search engine can be used to find the information. (Col. 10, lines 44-50)

Thus the results, which can possibly be referred to as a set of results, are retrieved and no selective reduction occurs at this stage.

The retrieved content is aggregated at a network server located remotely from the user. The network server acts as a gateway through which any content from the world wide web is collected and converted into a format amenable to the wireless device. Preferably, the aggregated content is amenable to presentation and content customization through a user interface. At the network server, the aggregated content is formatted for display on a wireless device. (Col. 10, lines 51-57)

All of the retrieved content, the entire set of results, is formatted into an entire set of formatted results. The formatting of the entire set of results allows display of the entire set of formatted results on a wireless device. For example, applicants can imagine that the formatting can involve reducing a font type size, style or spacing to be amenable to presentation of all of the retrieved content on the wireless device. No selective reduction occurs at this stage, or at any stage in Khan. Accordingly, independent claims 1, 14, 29 and 30 are not anticipated by Khan.

Although not specifically asserted by the examiner, applicants' claimed invention is not rendered obvious by Khan. The examiner argues:

(t)he reference does not specifically teach the claim limitations "outputting a prose rendition of the query" but Khan teaches referring to the above cited columns and lines "audio data," "audio commands," and "untagged data objects" presented by the speakers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that "audio data" are spoken output produced by a computer in response to some type of input. This provides a clear suggestion that "Outbound audio data and inbound input and audio data may be transferred directly between the operating system falls within the category of applicants' definition of "prose rendition." (July 14, 2003 examiner's office action, page 3, lines 12-19)

Applicants respectfully disagree. Khan neither describes nor suggests outputting a prose rendition of the query, as admitted by the examiner. Further, as described above, Khan neither describes nor suggests selectively reducing the set of results to generate a subset of results.

As one skilled in this art would clearly recognize, Khan merely teaches a standard technology that enables wireless communications of voice and data. In addition to standard person-to-person wireless telephone calls (e.g., voice), nearly any web or Internet-based information can be made available on wireless devices, such as on mobile phones. For comfortable micro-browsing, a minimum of 3 display lines are usually necessary. The latest high-end web mobiles have over 10 lines of text display.

As one skilled in this art knows, wireless networks give access to Internet content by providing a special web server gateway, where data is specifically formatted for wireless access. This server can provide its own services or pass the mobile user through to outside web sites.

The standard protocol for mobile phones accessing servers in wireless networks is the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). WAP is a specification for a set of communication protocols to standardize the way that wireless devices, such as cellular telephones and radio transceivers, can be used for Internet access, including e-mail, the World Wide Web, newsgroups, and Internet Relay Chat (IRC).

i-Mode is the packet-based service for mobile phones offered by Japan's leader in wireless technology, NTT DoCoMo. Unlike most of the key players in the wireless arena, i-Mode eschews WAP and uses a simplified version of HTML, Compact Wireless Markup Language (CWML) instead of WAP's Wireless Markup Language (WML).

Thus, Khan only teaches standard voice-to-voice communications (e.g., wireless telephone calls) and the formatting of web content on a web-enabled wireless device and clearly does not teach or suggest outputting a prose rendition of the query or selectively reducing the set of results to generate a subset of results as claimed in independent claims 1, 14, 29 and 30. Accordingly, claims 1, 14, 29 and 30 are not rendered obvious by Khan.

Dependent claims 2-13 and 15-28 are patentable for at least the same reasons as independent claims 1, 14, 29 and 30.

Applicant : Jane W. Chang et al.
Serial No. : 09/827,500
Filed : April 6, 2001
Page : 5 of 5

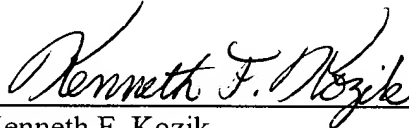
Attorney's Docket No.: 11646-013001

The fact that the applicants have not responded to any stated position of the Examiner should not be construed as a concession by the applicants of those positions. The inclusion by the applicants of arguments for patentability should not be construed as a concession by the applicants that there are not other good reasons for patentability of these claims or other claims.

Enclosed is a \$55 check for the Petition for Extension of Time fee. Please apply any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 12, 2003



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